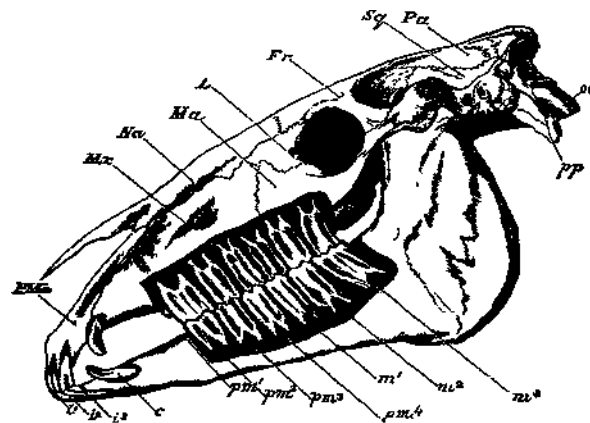


the premolars, with the exception of the first, resemble the molars in their pattern. The orbit is completely **surrounded** by bone. The incisors are chisel-shaped, with a pit on the free surface. The canines are rudimentary if present. The radius and ulna are fused, as are the tibia and fibula. Although for the sake of uniformity a family, Equidae, is here separated **from** its allies, it is quite impossible owing to the full state of our knowledge of this group to draw a really hard-and-fast line between this family



FJCL 124. —Side view of skull of Horse with the bone removed so as to expose the whole of the teeth, <e> Canine ; *JPr* frontal ; ** & *Ma* incisors ; *Z*, lacrimal ; *m1* *m2* *m3* *m4* molars ; *Ma*, malar or jugal ; *Mt* & *Na* maxilla ; *Na*, nasal ; *oc*, occipital condyle ; *Pa*, parietal ; *pm1* situation of the vestigial first premolar, which has been lost in the lower, but is present in the upper jaw ; *j*? *m1* *j*? *pm1* *pm2* *pm3* *pm4* remaining premolars ; *JPMx*, premaxilla ; *pp* paroccipital process ; *Sc*, squamosal. (After Flower and Lydekker.)

and the Palaeotheriidae. We shall deal presently with the conjectured pedigree of the Horse, which naturally involves that family, and which presents an unbroken series from four-toed Perissodactyles to the present one-toed Horse,

the various bones
Mid teeth becoming
modified in the course of
the descent " with
the regularity of
clockwork/* We are
compelled to draw the
line n* functional second
and third toes; directly
these are no
need the animal is a
Horse in the strict sense I
This is
'ami **loog^ettabl^ bat**
necessary for practical
purposes, if